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Winchester
Rural District Council.

REPORT
OF THE
Medical Officer of Health
for 1913.



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TO THE
Winchester Rural District Council.

**REPORT OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR 1913.**

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present my Report for last year, and in doing so I would point out that although a certain amount of it is a repetition of old reports, it is specially requested by the Local Government Board that these items should be repeated, as the Report is for their own and the County Council's information as well as for that of the Council of the District.

**A.—NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS
OF THE DISTRICT.**

Physical Features, and General Character of the District.—The District is situated in the centre of Hampshire, and consists of an oblong stretch of country, having an area of 58,903 acres running north and south, being seventeen miles long and about nine wide. In the centre is the City of Winchester, which is a separate Urban District. To the extreme north, at Sutton Scotney, is the River Test, which runs from east to west. The Itchen River comes into the District at Itchen Abbas, about midway on the eastern border, and runs west through the villages of Easton and Martyr Worthy to King's Worthy, which is situated two miles north of Winchester. From here it runs south for seven miles through Winchester and Twyford, where it leaves the District. The country bordering on these rivers is flat, but a considerable area of the remaining part consists of chalk hills. About five miles to the south of Winchester the chalk dips down, and the London clay comes to the surface at Colden Common and Fisher's Pond. Further south, at Fair Oak and Horton Heath, we have sand and gravel.

Sub-Districts.—The District is sub-divided for statistical purposes into four parts:—

The Suburban immediately surrounds Winchester, and is made up of the Parishes of Weeke Without, Abbott's Barton, and Chilcombe Without.

Micheldever.—This is the most northerly portion of the District, and consists of the Parishes of East Stratton, Micheldever, Stoke Charity, Hunton, and Wonston.

Worthy lies between the Micheldever District and Winchester. It is made up of the Parishes of Sparsholt, Lainston, Crawley, Littleton, the Worthys, Easton, Itchen Abbas, and Avington.

Twyford is that portion to the south of Winchester, the Parishes being—Twyford, Compton, Fair Oak, Owslebury, and Morestead.

Occupations.—These are almost entirely of an Agricultural nature. There are no occupations in the District which have any particularly injurious influence on the inhabitants.

Area.—This is 58,903 acres, and has remained the same since 1900, when it was reduced by 1,000 acres owing to the extension of the Borough of Winchester.

Population.—This is estimated at 10,872, being calculated from the previous two censuses.

B.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

Water Supply.—The District in general is well supplied with good water. To the south of Winchester the South Hants Water Company provide a plentiful amount of excellent softened water, and this is very much used. At the extreme southern portion of this part of the District (Horton Heath), some of the shallow wells are of doubtful character, and it would be an advantage if the South Hants mains were extended to this neighbourhood.

The Owslebury public water supply is now managed by a joint Water Board. The water is of an excellent character from a deep well in the chalk, and the supply has been ample. With the exception of one or two breakdowns in the machinery, which were at once seen to by the Sanitary Inspector, everything has been quite satisfactory.

Parts of the Suburban District have a good supply from the Winchester Water Works.

Numerous samples of water have been analysed by me from all the Public Water Supplies, from several new houses, from houses dealt with under the Housing and Town Planning Act, and in other cases where deemed necessary. Very few of the new houses have obtained "Water Certificates."

Rivers and Streams.—There has been no evidence of any serious pollution of these.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.—The Twyford sewerage system continues to work satisfactorily, and I have received no complaints of any nuisance. It is a great convenience to that portion of Twyford to which it is available, and the expense is extremely small. During the year the closets of the National Schools have been connected, and also a large Laundry. Since the Brewery has been done away with, the quantity of liquid has been considerably less, and consequently the ground is less likely to be swamped. Also a certain amount of hot water used to get into the sewer from this source, which was not satisfactory.

House Drains.—A large number of house drains have been examined during the year, and in many instances tested by smoke and water. In 29 cases new drainage was provided, and defects were remedied wherever found. Plans of drainage for new houses are submitted to the Council, and tested by the Surveyor before being used.

Cesspools.—The chief trouble in connection with these has been from their overflowing. In 52 instances this occurred, but were immediately remedied. New cesspits which must be made watertight although they have the advantage of preventing drinking water, and the ground air under houses, from becoming polluted, as a rule require much more frequent emptying, which is not done as often as it should be. On the other hand old cesspits, which are not watertight, and happen to be situated in low lying ground, very rapidly fill when there is excessive rainfall.

Privies and Earth Closets.—The old privy cesspits are gradually becoming less. Thirty-one have been done away with during the year, and earth closets provided in their place. Earth closets with a moveable bucket appear to be the most satisfactory method of excrement disposal in the country where there is no sewerage system, as there is, as a rule, ample ground for its disposal. The slop water can also be dealt with in the same way by leaving the waste pipe from sinks to empty into a bucket outside. By these means drains and cesspits are not required, and although the earth closet system requires constant supervision by the Inspector, any nuisance with the latter is obvious to the tenants, and is much more likely to be remedied by them at once than an overflowing cesspit with drains full up, which may become a serious danger before discovered.

Removal of House Refuse.—The public scavenging system at Twyford has worked satisfactorily, and no doubt is a great advantage to the village. I received one complaint with reference to accumulation of refuse in the field where it was deposited, but this was at once remedied.

Sanitary Inspections of the District.—I have made periodical inspections of the various parts of the District during the year.

Schools.—Twyford National Schools: The sanitary arrangements here have been much improved by the removal of the earth closets and substitution of water closets with automatic flushing tanks which are connected with the public sewer. Fair Oak and Owslebury schools require a better system of drainage. The subject has been under consideration for some time at Fair Oak, but there has been a difficulty in obtaining the necessary ground. Some of the playgrounds are very damp and muddy, and the Inspector suggests coating them with asphalt or concrete.

There has been very little interference with school work during the year owing to sickness. Owslebury School was closed from June 19th to July 21st, owing to an epidemic of measles. Compton School was also closed for ten days, owing to two cases of scarlet fever occurring amongst the children.

Medical inspection of school children is in the hands of the County Council.

Milk Supply.—All the cowsheds and dairies in the District have been continually visited by the Inspector and frequently by myself, and their condition generally is satisfactory. In no instance has any illness been traced to milk. The Inspector reports:—"Great improvements have been made in all our cowsheds this year, by way of drainage and paving behind the cows, which gives greater facilities for cleansing purposes, but the approach to the cowsheds in many instances are almost unapproachable owing to mud and manure. This could be much improved by having quite four yards wide of paving laid for the whole length in front of each cowshed. Some cow-keepers have already adopted this plan of paving.

"There should also be separate loose boxes provided to all cowsheds for isolation of cows when needed and for calving purposes.

"Quite half of the cows kept in this District lie out altogether, and are only in the cowsheds while they are being milked; where this plan is adopted both the cows and the cowsheds are much cleaner, for in all cases where the cows lie out I do not see the hind quarters and the flanks of the cows coated with manure.

"Where the cows lie in at night the cow-keepers should insist on a thorough system of grooming for all the cows."

Other Foods.—A list of samples taken by the Health Department of the County Council in this District during the nine months ended December 31st, 1913, was as follows:—Arrowroot, 2; butter, 6; ground ginger, 1; lard, 4; new milk, 4; pepper, 2. None were found to be adulterated.

Slaughter Houses.—There are three butchers' Slaughter Houses in the District and two Horse Slaughter Houses. They have been frequently visited and their condition is satisfactory. Any defects found were immediately remedied.

Housing Accommodation.—During the year plans for 40 new houses have been passed. I do not consider there is any dearth of cottage accommodation in the District although many of the old cottages are not very satisfactory, being damp, badly lighted, and insufficiently ventilated. In some cases where there are large families with only the father's wages to provide for them, a difficulty arises owing to overcrowding, and although larger houses are to be had the rent is more than can be afforded. A great deal has been done during the year to improve cottage property, as in addition to 128 houses dealt with under the Housing and Town Planning Act, 45 cottages have been repaired and made habitable.

Housing and Town Planning Act.—At the beginning of the year there were two cottages which had been condemned in 1912 but which were still occupied. These have since been vacated, but have not been demolished owing to the danger of affecting the stability of the adjoining cottages.

During the year 134 houses have been reported by me as requiring inspection. Six of these had no serious defects, and representations were made to the Council in 128. A list of the repairs necessary was in each case sent to the owner, and they have invariably agreed to carry them out. The work is in hand in a good many cases, and some which necessitate the use of cement have to stand over until more favourable weather. The chief difficulty which arises is in dealing with dampness of walls rising from the ground, some of the cottages being hardly worth the inserting of a damp course. Much improvement has been made in the ventilation of bedrooms which have no fireplaces, although this is often a difficult matter to deal with. A list of the work done will be found on page 16.

Workshops and Workplaces.—The chief of these are bakehouses. There are also two laundries and several other small workshops. These have all been inspected and any defects found remedied.

Outworkers.—There are no outworkers on the Register.

C.—SANITARY ADMINISTRATION OF THE DISTRICT.

The Surveyor supervises the plans for and the erection of New Buildings, and is the Inspecting Officer under the Housing and Town Planning Act. The Inspector of Nuisances supervises the general arrangements of the Isolation Hospital.

Hospital Administration.—The Diamond Jubilee Isolation Hospital is situated in the parish of Easton in the Worthy Sub-division. It is a corrugated iron building with caretaker's lodge and consists of three separate blocks. One for Scarlet Fever, one for Diphtheria, and a third block which was intended for Small Pox, but as it was too near the other blocks for this purpose, it was decided in 1912 to take in cases of Enteric Fever, but up till now it has not been needed for this purpose. During the past year the question of treating cases of Tuberculosis at the Hospital was dealt with. It was decided to form a Sub-committee to consider it and to confer with the Guardians of the Winchester Union as to the desirability of taking in cases from the Workhouse.

The question of the treatment of Small Pox cases was also brought forward, and it was thought at one time that mutual arrangements could be come to with the Winchester Union District, but nothing has been decided at present. I would again point out the necessity of some provision for Small Pox.

Although there has not been a case in this district for 27 years, we are bound to have one sooner or later. Occasionally I receive a notification of a person who has landed from a ship where they have had Small Pox on board, and it will be remembered that in 1902 a man developed Small Pox and died in Winchester, who had quite recently been working in this district. It created a great scare in the neighbourhood, and the applications for vaccinations were so great that sufficient lymph could not be obtained from the Local Government Board for the purpose, and had to be purchased elsewhere. Had this case developed a few days earlier there would have been no place to isolate it. It is most necessary that should a case occur we should be prepared to deal with it within a few hours. I believe other neighbouring districts are in a similar position, and I think if several combined the expense would be extremely little. An isolated cottage could be retained for the purpose with perhaps the addition of a small portable ward. This would be immediately available for any isolated case, and the particular district to which it belonged would pay the expense. Should further cases occur it would be easy to add to the building.

The arrangements of the Hospital have worked quite satisfactorily. Nine cases have been treated during the year, there being seven of Scarlet Fever and two of Diphtheria. All the cases made a good recovery. Several improvements and repairs have been carried out, and the Superintendent has made an inventory of everything in connection with the Hospital.

Adoptive Acts. The following are in use :—

Infectious Diseases Prevention Act.

Public Health Act Amendment Act, 1890.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907 (Part II, III, and IV).

Notification of Births Act, 1907.

Bye-Laws are in force in the District with respect to :—

The Cleansing of Footways and Pavements.

The Removal of House Refuse.

The Cleansing of Earth Closets, Privies, Ashpits, and Cesspools.

New Streets and Buildings.

Regulations under the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshop Orders.

The above Acts and Bye-laws are all enforced, but no legal action has been necessary.

Bacteriological and Chemical Work.—I have examined a number of swabs of throats for the detection of the Diphtheria bacillus, and also several samples of sputum for the Tubercle bacillus. Samples of water have been chemically analysed by me from various parts of the District.

D.—PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER ACUTE INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Notifiable Disease.—The total number of cases notified was 32, *viz.* :—Diphtheria, 2; Scarlet Fever, 11; Erysipelas, 2; Enteric Fever, 2; Tuberculosis, 15.

Diphtheria.—Two cases occurred in the Twyford District. One at Twyford and one at Fair Oak. There was no connection between the two cases, and no cause could be found for either. Both were removed to the Isolation Hospital and made a good recovery. In one case there were numerous other children in the house, so that it was fortunate that we had an Isolation Hospital to remove it to. Antitoxin was immediately administered in each case.

Scarlet Fever.—Eleven cases were notified. A further case was reported, but was afterwards found not to be Scarlet Fever. All the cases were of a very mild type and made good recoveries. Seven were treated in the Isolation Hospital and four at home. One case occurred in the Micheldever District and ten in the Twyford District. They occurred at different times of the year, and there was no epidemic or spread of the disease to others, with the exception that three children in one family developed the complaint, the first case being doubtful until the others were taken a day or so afterwards. All three were notified to me at the same time. In another instance two children in a family were taken ill together and a child in a neighbouring cottage. In most of the cases no cause could be found, although I visited the houses and made every enquiry, also visiting the schools when the patients were school children. It is probable that in some instances the infection was brought in clothing.

Enteric Fever.—Two cases occurred in the Worthy District. These were contracted abroad, and were removed out of the District, for treatment in a private home.

E.—PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER TUBERCULOSIS.

Notification.—During the year 15 fresh cases were notified. Of these, ten were cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis or Consumption of the Lungs, the other five being cases of Spinal Disease, Hip Disease, Tubercular Glands in neck, and one case of Lupus, or Tubercular Disease of skin of face. At the commencement of the year there were eight cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis on the register, so that 23 cases were dealt with during the year.

At the end of the year seven cases had ended fatally, six were stated to be cured, one had left the district, five remained about the same, four were away in Sanatoria.

One child was sent to a Sanatorium for nine months at the expense of the Council and was discharged apparently cured.

Open-air shelters have been provided for two cases by the County Council and District Council. Help has also been given by the County Council in the shape of Sanatorium treatment, milk, eggs, and codliver oil.

Eight cases were treated in Sanatoria.

I have visited the homes of all the patients in the District and made full enquiries, giving advice and obtaining help when necessary.

Disinfection has been carried out by the Inspector.

F.—INVESTIGATION OF OTHER DISEASES.

Cancer.—There were ten deaths from this cause. This has been the average number for the past six years. Disinfection has been carried out where cases have ended fatally, or if a patient has left a house, when I have been able to ascertain the fact.

Diarrhœa.—There was very little of this disease during the year. Only one fatal case was notified and that was a person of 81 years of age.

G.—MEANS OF PREVENTING MORTALITY IN CHILDBIRTH AND INFANCY.

Infant Mortality.—The number of children dying under one year of age was eleven. This is equal to our average for the past six years, but less than the previous year, when there were 15.

Of the eleven cases, three died before they were a week old, and five under a month.

The Infant Mortality Rate was 52.4 per 1,000 births, which is about our average for the past six years.

The Infant Mortality rate for the whole of Rural England and Wales for 1913, was 96 per 1,000.

Notification of Births Act.—During the year 161 births were notified out of 207 registered in the District. I believe that all births attended by Midwives have been notified. As usual where a doctor is not in attendance, a leaflet on Infant Management has been sent to the mother and notification of the birth sent to the lady visitor for the District. In some parts of the District it has not been possible to get a lady to undertake this work. This Act has now been in force in the District for four years, during which time the Infant Mortality rate has been 52.4 per 1,000 as compared with 68.3 per 1,000 for the ten years previous.

Midwives Act.—The administration of this is in the hands of the County Council.

H.—VITAL STATISTICS OF THE DISTRICT.

In the tables appended the statistics of Births include three which occurred in Institutions outside the District. The Deaths include thirty residents who have died elsewhere, and exclude four dying in the District who do not belong thereto.

Table I.

Births.—The number belonging to the District was 210. This is equal to a birth rate of 19.3 per 1,000, and is about the same as the average for the past six years. The birth rate for the whole of Rural England and Wales was 22.2 per 1,000.

Deaths.—There were 98 deaths registered in the District, which is equal to a death rate of 9.0 per 1,000, our average for the past six years being 8.8 per 1,000.

A certain number of transferable deaths have been reported by the Registrar-General. Four of these, although registered in the District, did not belong thereto, and thirty deaths occurring chiefly in Institutions outside the District properly belong to it. This will make the nett deaths belonging to the District 124, and is equal to a death rate of 11.4 per 1,000. The corresponding death rate for the whole of Rural England and Wales in 1913 was 13.1 per 1,000.

Standardised Death Rate.

In order to compare the death rate in this district with that in other districts, it is necessary to standardise the nett death rate. In some districts there are a larger proportion of old persons and young children, and therefore the death rate would naturally be higher, irrespective of any insanitary conditions, than it would be in a district composed of young adults, and also the sex distribution varies. The Registrar General has now supplied a "factor," which for this district is 0.9037, and by multiplying the nett figure by this number we get the standardised death rate, which is 10.3 per 1,000, that for the whole of Rural England and Wales being 12.1.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. A. E. ROBERTS, D.P.H.

Twyford, *March 17th*, 1914.

Table I.—Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1913 and Previous Years.

Year	Population estimated to Middle of each Year	Births			Total Deaths Registered in the District		Transferable Deaths		Nett Deaths belonging to the District			
		Un- corrected Number	Nett		Number	Rate	of Non- Residents registered in the District	of Resi- dents not registered in the District	Under 1 Year of Age		At all Ages	
			Number	Rate					Number	Rate per 1000 Nett Births	Number	Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1908	10112	212	...	21.0	85	8.5	3	18	10	47.2	100	9.9
1909	10264	205	...	20.1	98	9.5	2	20	13	63.4	116	11.3
1910	10416	203	...	19.5	75	7.2	2	23	8	39.4	96	9.2
1911	10568	200	203	19.2	97	9.2	6	25	8	39.4	116	10.97
1912	10720	181	185	17.3	99	9.2	5	18	15	81.0	112	10.4
1913	10872	207	210	19.3	98	9.0	4	30	11	52.4	124	11.4

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water)—58,903.

Total Population at all Ages—10,568 (at Census of 1911).

Table II.—Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1913.

Notifiable Disease	Cases notified in Whole District							Total Cases notified in each Locality				Total cases removed to Hospital	
	At all Ages	At Ages—Years						Twrford	Suburban	Worthy	Micheldever		
		Under 1	1 and under 5 years	5 and under 15 years	15 and under 25 years	25 and under 45 years	45 and under 65 years						65 and upwards
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera (C) Plague (P) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Erysipelas ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Scarlet Fever ...	11	...	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7
Typhus Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Relapsing Fever (R)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever (C)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	10	...	...	3	...	...	...	6	...	3	1	3
Other forms of Tuberculosis	5	...	1	1	2	...	...	1	...	1	1	5
Totals ...	32	...	2	15	6	8	...	22	...	7	3	18	

Isolation Hospital—"Diamond Jubilee" Isolation Hospital, Easton, Worthy District (within the R. District), and provided by the W.R.D.C.

Table III.—Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the Year 1913.

Causes of Death			Nett Deaths at the Subjoined Ages of Residents whether occurring within or without the District									Total Deaths whether of Residents or non-Residents in Institutions in the District
			All Ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All causes	Certified	...	124	11	2	3	1	5	15	29	58	1
	Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	1	...
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer, Malignant Disease...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	4	...
Rheumatic Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Organic Heart Disease	...	...	22	1	...	...	...	2	1	6	12	...
Bronchitis	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	5	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Alcoholism	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	1
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy & Parturition	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	...	...	5	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...
Suicide	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Other Defined Diseases	...	...	27	3	...	...	1	1	1	10	11	...
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	...	...	19	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	14	...
Total	...	...	124	11	2	3	1	5	15	29	58	1

Table IV.—Infantile Mortality during the Year 1913.

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.				Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 4 Weeks	4 Weeks & under 3 Months	3 Months & under 6 Months	6 Months & under 9 Months	9 Months & under 12 Months	Total Deaths Under 1 Year
All causes	Certified ...	...	...	3	2	...	...	5	1	1	3	1	11
	Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	3
Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Diarrhœa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gastritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at Birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atelectasis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Premature Birth	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Other Causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
				3	2	...	...	5	1	1	3	1	11

Nett Births in the year:—

Legitimate ... 199
Illegitimate ... 11

Nett Deaths in the year:—

Legitimate Infants ... 11
Illegitimate „ ... 0

Table V.—Summary of Sanitary Work done in the Inspector of Nuisances Department during the Year 1913.

	Number of		Abatement Notices		Nuisances Abated after Notices by		Nuisances Remaining Unabated
	Inspections and Observations made	Defects found	Informal by Inspector	Formal by Authority	Inspector	Authority	
<i>Dwelling-houses (46) :—</i>							
Foul Conditions	...	...	...	...	45	...	...
Structural Defects	414	45	...	...	...	...	...
Over-crowding	8	4	4	...	4	...	...
Schools (18) ...	57	8	8	...	7	...	1
Unfit for Habitation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lodging-houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dairies ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cowsheds	222	26	26	1	26	1	...
Bakehouses	66	6	6	...	6	...	...
Slaughter-houses (3)	10	3	3	...	3	...	...
Canal Boats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ashpits and Privies	...	31	31	...	31	...	...
Deposits of Refuse and Manure	24	12	12	...	12	...	...
Water-closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>House Drainage :—</i>							
Defective Traps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No Disconnection	60	29	29	...	29	...	...
Other Faults...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Water Supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Horse-slaughters (2)	11	6	6	...	6	...	...
Animals improperly kept	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trades ...	7	6	...	...	...	...	6
Nuisances, Laundry	10	5	5	...	5	...	...
Other Nuisances, Cesspools	104	52	52	...	52	...	...
Totals ...	993	233	182	1	226	1	7

Precautions against Infectious Disease.—Lots of Infected Bedding Stoved or Destroyed—0. Houses Disinfected after Infectious Disease—24. Schools ditto—1.

HOUSING AND TOWN-PLANNING ACT.

Inspection of Houses.

There is no scarcity of houses.

Number of new houses built in 1913—40.

There is no Town Planning Scheme contemplated.

G. E. Carter, Engineer and Surveyor to the Council, has been designated as the Inspecting Officer under Article II of the Housing Regulations, 1910.

Are records submitted to L.A. at each meeting?—Yes.

Houses inspected	134
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Section 17.

Dwelling-houses found unfit for human habitation	...	—
Representations made	...	—
Closing Order made	...	—
Houses made habitable without Closing Orders	...	—
Houses made habitable as result of Closing Orders	...	—
Houses demolished	...	—
Houses unfit but still occupied	...	—

Section 15.

Defects reported...	...	...	...	...	128
Defects remedied	...	...	...	...	64
Notices served	...	...	...	...	0

Winchester Rural District Council.

INSPECTOR'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1913.

- 24 Houses disinfected, 9 owing to Consumption, 6 Cancer, 5 Scarlet Fever, 2 Diphtheria, 1 Typhoid, and 1 Measles.
- 45 Cottages repaired, 4 others where a new water supply was provided.
- 29 Houses re-drained to abate nuisances, 52 nuisances abated where cesspools required cleaning out, 31 earth closets provided to replace old privies.
- 97 Cottages reported to be treated under the Housing and Town Planning Acts, 12 nuisances abated arising from accumulation of manure, etc.
- 4 nuisances abated arising from overcrowding, the whole involving 620 visits.
- 2 licensed horse slaughterers in the district, 6 defects found, 11 inspections made.

DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS.

- 63 Cow-keepers and purveyors of milk in the District. Average number of cows kept, 1,345 in 108 cowsheds.
- 13 Cowsheds whitewashed by order of me, 3 new cowsheds built.
- 10 Orders given by me owing to want of general cleanliness where the paving and drains required to be relaid.
- 222 Inspections made.

BAKEHOUSES AND OTHER WORKSHOPS.

- 18 Bakehouses in the District, 66 inspections made, 5 ordered to be whitewashed by me, 1 new bakehouse built, 1 large laundry, 10 inspections made, 4 defects found, 1 other new laundry built, 3 other classes of workshops where 9 inspections were made, and 6 defects found.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

- 9 Patients removed to the Isolation Hospital, including 7 Scarlet Fever and 2 Diphtheria.
- 18 Day Schools in the District, 57 inspections made, 1 disinfected, 8 defects found, 7 remedied, leaving one unabated.

PETROLEUM.

All carbide of calcium and petrol stores where licences have been granted have been inspected, 16 samples of petroleum collected and tested by me, all of which were in accordance with the Petroleum Acts.

(Signed) D. DENHAM, *Inspector.*

January 19, 1914.

